AMENDMENTS TO THE SPECIFICATION

Please enter the following seven (7) amendments to the specification.

Please amend paragraph [016] as shown:

[016] Figure 7 illustrates a top-down view of an IFMD with a helical indicator pathway consistent with the present invention.

Please amend paragraph [028] as shown:

[028] A feeding measuring device ("FMD") consistent with the principles of the present invention includes a feeding pathway and an indicator pathway. The feeding pathway has a first opening in communication with the milk source and a second opening in communication with the baby's mouth via the feeding pathway by providing, for example, one or more ~~gradiations~~ gradations along the indicator pathway with the gradations having markings indicating fluid volumes. The indicator pathway has a first opening in communication with the milk source and a second opening in communication with the baby's mouth. Because the negative pressure drawn by the baby's mouth upon both the indicator pathway and the feeding pathway is the same, the amount of milk drawn into the indicator pathway is indicative of the amount of milk drawn into the feeding pathway.

Please amend paragraph [032] as shown:

[032] During breastfeeding through the IFMD, the baby latches onto the nipple tip of the IFMD and begins to feed. The negative pressure induced into the feeding pathway and indicator pathway draws the mother's milk into both pathways. The milk flows through the relatively large feeding pathway into the baby's mouth, while also being slowly drawn into the relatively smaller indicator pathway. Because negative pressure from the suckling infant is applied to both the feeding pathway and the indicator pathway, the amount of milk flowing into the indicator pathway is indicative of the amount of milk that goes through the feeding pathway. In this manner, one can easily see on the indicator pathway the total volume of fluid consumed by the baby through the feeding pathway. In practice, the indicator pathway may be designed of such length and cross-section, so

that it may contain a sufficient volume of milk to indicate the intake for a single feeding without "spilling over" into the baby's mouth. Therefore, greater volume indicator pathways (e.g., longer length, greater cross-sectional area, multiple indicator pathways, or a combination of the aforementioned) may be used with larger ~~baby's~~ babies, and correspondingly, smaller volume indicator pathways may be used with smaller infants. A wide variety of designs may be manufactured to suit the baby's size, weight, and age, as well as for variations in a mother's breast or nipple size.

Please amend paragraph [041] as shown:

[041] The indicator pathway may be designed to prevent the introduction of air bubbles into the indicator pathway. Also, a check valve 325 may be used to prevent backflow of fluid from the indicator pathway back into the milk cavity. The check valve 325 may be placed anywhere within or on either end of the indicator pathway. Multiple check valves may also be used. Although the check valve may be placed anywhere within or on either end of the indicator pathway, one exemplary placement includes, but is not limited to, the placement of the check valve 325 at the end of the indicator pathway as shown in Figures 3-6.

Please amend paragraph [045] as shown:

[045] Figure 7 illustrates a top-down view of an IFMD with a helical indicator pathway consistent with the present invention. In this illustration, a helical indicator pathway 780 begins at sucking aperture 795 and helically coils around the nipple base 730 or nipple tip 720, through a transition aperture 760 into the milk cavity, and ending in milk cavity aperture 790. This indicator pathway 780 provides for an extended, and more detailed, use of ~~gradiations~~ gradations for finer indication of fluid consumption.

Please amend paragraph [050] as shown:

[050] In the rightmost configuration, four apertures 970 are in communication between the baby's mouth and the pressure delivery pathway 975. Two indicator pathways 980 are coupled and in communication with the pressure delivery pathway 975. And, a

single feeding ~~pathways~~ pathway 990 is in communication with the pressure delivery pathway 975.

Please amend paragraph [079] as shown:

[079] $$S_{FPWP} = C * \frac{R_{HP}}{R_{(FP1+FP2)}} = C * \left(\frac{R_{HP} * (R_{FP2} * R_{FP1})}{R_{FP1} * R_{FP2}} \right) \quad (6)$$